REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance in view of the foregoing amendment and the following

remarks are respectfully requested. Claims 1, 7, 13 and 19 are amended without prejudice or

disclaimer.

Rejection of Claims 1-23 Under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

The Office Action rejects claims 1-23 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by

Deng et al. (Distributed Speech Processing in MiPad's Multimodal User Interface, IEEE

Transactions on Speech and Audio Processing, Vol. 10, No. 8, November 2002) ("Deng et al.").

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection and submit that Deng et al. fail to teach each

limitation of the claims and in fact fundamentally teaches away from the present invention.

We first turn to claim 1. Claim 1 recites a computing device within the network that

adapts parameters of an automatic speech recognition (ASR) system embedded on a mobile

device. Applicants submit that fundamentally the device recited in claim 1 is related to adapting

parameters of an ASR system that is embedded in a mobile device which differs from the

teachings of Deng et al. because they require a client-server approach in which the continuous

speech recognition module is on the server and not on a client or mobile device. This is easily

identified in Figure 2 of Deng et al. in which the front end speech processing is on the client and

across the network data is sent wherein on the server side is continuous speech recognition.

Accordingly, it is clear that Deng et al. fail to teach an automatic speech recognition system that

is embedded in a mobile device as is required in claim 1. This is further bolstered by numerous

references throughout Deng et al. to this client-server approach. For example, in section 1,

paragraph 1 they explain "while spoken language has the potential to provide a natural

interactive model, the difficulty in resolving the ambiguity of spoken language and the high

computation of requirements in speech technology have so far prevented it from becoming

mainstream in a computers user interface." Section 2, paragraph 1 states that this section will

present the most reasoned results in the framework of distributed speech recognition that the

MIPAD design has adopted. Section A cited in the Office Action teaches expressly that a plain

phone, PDA, or a smart phone according to a DSR application is "where speech recognition is

carried out at a remote server." They teach using a standard CODEC on the device to transmit

the speech to the server where it is subsequently decompressed and recognized. Accordingly,

Applicants submit that this fundamentally distinguished Deng et al. from claim 1 which requires

an ASR system being embedded on a mobile device.

Furthermore, Applicants submit that the particular limitations of claim 1 are not taught in

the reference. For example, the means for receiving user account specific adaptation data

associated with ASR from a mobile device is not taught in section 1, paragraph 1 inasmuch as

there is no reference in this portion of Deng et al. to any "adaptation data" that is received from a

mobile device. Next, the means for generating new ASR adaptation parameters using the user

specific adaptation data transmitted from the mobile device is also not taught in section 2,

paragraph A. There is simply nothing in this portion regarding generating new ASR adaptation

parameters based on data received from the mobile device. Section 2, paragraph A merely

discusses the basic approach of DSR applications and how speech is transmitted to the server

where it is subsequently decompressed and recognized. There is no discussion generating new

ASR adaptation parameters in this portion of the reference. Finally, claim 1 recites means for

transmitting the new ASR adaptation parameters to the mobile device when a communication

channel becomes available, wherein the new ASR adaptation parameters provide improved ASR

for the embedded ASR system. As is noted above, Deng et al. require speech recognition to be

performed on the server and not on the client or mobile device. Accordingly, this new ASR

adaptation parameter is being provided for improved ASR for the "embedded ASR system"

(which is embedded on a mobile device) cannot be taught by Deng et al. In fact, the reference teaches away from such an approach throughout their teachings. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Deng et al. fail to anticipate each limitation of the claims and in fact, in some respects, teach away from the present invention. Therefore, Applicant submit that claim 1 and dependent claims 2-6 are patentable and in condition for allowance.

Claim 7 recites a mobile device that includes means for performing automatic speech recognition. Applicants have amended claim 7 to recite that the means requires means for performing natural language automatic speech recognition. Inasmuch as claim 7 recites a mobile device, clearly Deng et al. teach away from the mobile device performing natural language automatic speech recognition inasmuch as they push such speech recognition to a server and therefore the remaining limitations of this claim which involve means for receiving new ASR adaptation parameters from the computing device are not taught or suggested in the reference. As noted above, Deng et al. essentially teach away from such an approach. Accordingly, Applicants submit that claims 7 and dependent claims 8-12 are patentable and in condition for allowance.

Claim 13 recites a method of generating new automatic speech recognition (ASR) parameters on a mobile device which has an embedded ASR system. Accordingly, Applicants submit that based on the discussion above that Deng et al. fail to teach these particular limitations. Accordingly, Applicants submit that claim 13 and dependent claims 14-18 are patentable and in condition for allowance.

Claim 19 recites a method of generating new ASR parameters associated with an embedded ASR system on a mobile device. Inasmuch as Deng et al. teach away from automatic speech recognition on a mobile device and push it to a server, Applicants submit that the particular limitations that involve receiving new ASR adaptation parameters from the computing

device in the network when a communication channel becomes available between the computing

device and the mobile device, that Applicants submit the particular interaction between a

computing device and the mobile device recited in claim 19 are not taught or suggested in the

reference. Accordingly, Applicants submit that claim 19 and dependent claims 20-23 are

patentable and in condition for allowance.

CONCLUSION

Having addressed all rejections and objections, Applicants respectfully submit that the

subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

If necessary, the Commissioner for Patents is authorized to charge or credit the **Novak, Druce &**

Quigg, LLP, Account No. 14-1437 for any deficiency or overpayment.

· Respectfully submitted,

Date: November 26, 2007   By: _____
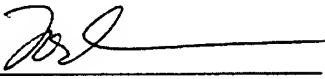
Correspondence Address: Thomas M. Isaacson
Thomas A. Restaino
Reg. No. 33,444   Attorney for Applicants
AT&T Corp.   Reg. No. 44,166
Room 2A-207   Phone: 410-286-9405
One AT&T Way   Fax No.: 410-510-1433
Bedminster, NJ 07921